

We published last week a portion of Hon. J. Welch's Address. We give an extract below from the same address. The State Journal praises this extract with these remarks:

Hon. John Welch, the Whig candidate for Congress in the 12th congressional district (Athens, Meigs, &c.), has written and published a circular to his constituents. It was his intention to visit all parts of his district, which is a large one; but poor health, and pressing engagements have prevented. He takes this method to talk to them on the leading political topics of the day. It is an excellent address, and cannot fail to do much good in that section. The people in the southern part of the State have very little confidence in the hard money humbug. The Whigs never did incline that way; and the Democrats yet remember and believe the resolutions of THOMAS L. HAMER, that the success of the hard money faction would effectually prostrate the laboring and industrious portion of community; and also that large but meritorious class of persons who happen to be in debt, and owe for their farms.

Mr. Welch is a gentleman of excellent attainments. He has been a Senator in the Ohio Legislature, and enjoys the confidence and respect of the community in which he resides. It has been our good fortune to know him personally for several years, and we entertain for him a high regard. It is to be hoped that no secondary question, no local jealousy, no disappointment of other candidates, will prevent the Whigs of that district from giving him a large majority. They owe it to him. They owe it to themselves.

The following is the conclusion of his address:

"I have said this is an experiment. With the exception of California, where of course there is no paper currency, because their staple article of export is specie, and the new State of Wisconsin, where they are now reaping its bitter fruits—I say with these exceptions—no State has yet tried the experiment of totally prohibiting the use of paper money. If it is good, if it is Democratic, if it is really right, that the leaders of the Democratic party in a State should 'nose' their fellow Democrats round, and force them to make it a part of the party creed, because they find they have the power to do so—I say if there is any real excellency in this much talked of hard money system, why in the name of truth and consistency have not some, at least, of the Democratic States tried it before? We have many Democratic States, but no hard money States. We have had Democracy ever since we had a government, and yet we have never had the first hard money community. I speak of the practice, habits, business, and laws of the community, and not of theories of partisans. Hard money theorists we have always had. We have had plenty of preaching, but no practice. 'Shew me your faith without your works, and I will show you my faith by my works.' If this experiment is actually to be tried, let it be tried upon some people upon whom it will not have to be forced, and who will receive it willingly, and 'in the love thereof.' If some State must be dissected and experimented upon by these ultra theorists, I say let them take a subject of less note, younger and less extensively and honorably connected than our much loved and ever glorious Ohio. Let them try first some little, new, obscure State, and a State, if any such can be found, where the people are nearly all not only Democrats, but 'ultra Democrats.'"

The proposition is to force us to receive and pay out specie. No person is obliged now to receive anything but gold or silver in payment of a debt. No one ever takes, or need take, a dollar in paper, except at his option; and having taken it, he can convert it into specie whenever he chooses. Paper is now only taken by those who prefer it to silver. The hardest money man in Ohio may be as hard as he chooses, under the present system. But the people can't be trusted. We are to be forced to collect and pay our debts in specie. This is TYRANNY. And what is worse, it is the tyranny of a minority. The great majority of the people of the State are opposed to the hard money theory. Witness the disregard of the laws prohibiting the circulation of small bills and of bills of foreign Banks, and other such laws. Every one knows that such laws have been a 'dead letter.' They were disregarded because they were found to be useless and inexpedient—How much more would such be the case with a law prohibiting absolutely the circulation of all bank paper. The Whigs are all opposed to this wild scheme, and so are at least a very respectable minority of the Democrats.

It is therefore the TYRANNY of a minority. One of the principal objections to the Banking system has always been its power of 'contraction and expansion' of the currency. It was said that the banks could at any time, and often for their own profit did, withdraw a part of their circulation, and thus produce 'contractions' and 'hard times.' But if the withdrawal of part produces contractions, will not the withdrawal of the whole produce death? With all our present debts, credits, contracts, relations, habits and customs, upon us, suddenly to strike down the currency system under which they were contracted, and under which we have already lived and prospered, would produce convulsions which would shake the business of the State to its very centre. There is no interest, except that of the rich creditor, whose whole estate consists in the debts due to him, but would suffer and be prostrated by it.

And this is proposed at a time when our currency is the best in the world. In 1842 there was some show of excuse for the 'mad caps' among the Democratic party, who then attempted to change the war-cry of the party from 'Bank reform,' to 'Bank destruction,' and who were silenced by the 'Harmer resolutions,' denouncing them as 'reckless demagogues.' The currency was then resting upon an uncertain basis. Both parties had tinkered at it, and it had been kicked about as a political football for years. There was then need of reforming legislation on the subject. That legislation has since been had, and our present banking system commands the admiration, and almost envy, of all the surrounding States. It has revived business. It has restored confidence. It has enabled us to pay our taxes. It has raised the price of property, and enabled us to begin the payment of our State debt. Under it all kinds of business have prospered. It has been in operation nearly five years and during that time, although every business man has lost something by individual credit, yet not one dollar has been lost, by the banks, to any one. And no person has failed, during the whole five years, to draw his specie for one dollar of their money, when presented at the counter of the Bank for payment.

Then why strike down our currency and credit system? It is as old as our State. We have done nothing without it and what have we done with it? With it we have transformed a wilderness into a State, second in importance to only two States in the Union. With it we have cleared up ten million acres of our land, and dotted the State all over with the houses, orchards, gardens and fields. With it we have built the 'Queen City of the West,' Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Chillicothe, and almost a countless number of towns and villages of less note. With it we have checked the whole State with roads, canals, railroads, plank-roads, and telegraph lines. With it we have bedecked our rivers with steam boats, and our lakes with 'palace-made' ships and steamers. With it we have placed 'a school house upon every hill, and a house of worship in every valley.' With it we have grown great, with a rapidity utterly unexampled; so much so that our progress has become one of the wonders of the age. Is it possible that we have achieved all this under a radically defective Constitution? Have we run this swift race, carrying dead weights all the time. I thought it was our system of laws, more than any thing else, our Republican Constitution, to which we owed our prosperity. Such is the opinion of our neighboring States, and of the world; and such is the fact. The currency and credit system is the Ohio system. It is part and parcel of our Constitution. It has 'grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength.' It has become a part of our very nature. We know how to do business under no other system. The human body could almost as well live without the system by which the circulation of the blood is kept up, as the business of the people of Ohio can prosper without their currency system. Take from them that system, and they are launched upon an open sea of Experiments without a pilot who has ever sailed the sea before, or who knows the hidden rocks and whirlpools that lie in wait for them.

Fellow citizens, there are other subjects upon which I would be pleased to address you. I confine myself to this subject because of its importance to us at the present time—because I fear lest the State of Ohio, suddenly stopping in her onward career of greatness, in an hour of party madness and folly, should take a step backwards, towards the hard money crudities of the dark ages, which fifty years of wise legislation would not again retrace. JOHN WELCH. Athens, Sept. 14th, 1850.

A Blow Out.—The steamer Pilot No. 2, while approaching the wharf from above yesterday, met with an accident which for a time caused more alarm than danger, and inflicted more fright than injury. While under headway, one of her boilers exploded at the side, causing a rent of about 8 inches. The steam blew out at a furious rate, whereupon many, supposing themselves in the midst of a blow up, leaped into the river and made their way to the shore as best they could. Fortunately the river where the boat happened to be, was not deep enough to drown any of them, unless they had stuck their heads under the water to save their bodies, as the ostrich does in the sand.—Wheeling Gaz.

The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligence mentions the following:

Balloon ascensions are still the favorite amusement here. Hardly a day passes but we have an entertainment of the sort. Lieut. Gale, of the English Navy, is in Paris with a remarkably fine balloon. He has made ascensions of extraordinary daring. Having made known his willingness to accept companions in his aerial voyages at the rate of sixty dollars per seat, one hundred and fifty applications were made to him in the course of four days. Among them are noticed the names of many distinguished political characters, literary men, artists, and savans of the capital.

A letter from California, in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, gives the following specimen of 'the infinite variety of law which he sees and hears in California':

The question in dispute was, as usual, a 'jumped claim.' Scene—Washington, a village high on the South Yuba. Court-room—a 'round tent,' or gambling shop, owned by the Alcalde, whom, behold at a monte-table, behind which he sits in all the dignity of office, wearing the only coat to be found in the place. In pleading, the defendant 'put himself upon the miners,' instead of 'upon the country,' according to the usual form, and then remarked that 'the papers in his hand had been drawn up with a view to test the ability and honesty of the Court, striking his fist on the table as if driving a nail, which he clenched by quietly adding, 'who is well known to be in the round tent interest.' He then required the plaintiff to enter security for cost of suit, and when the other had done this, demanding the same of him, he refused, coolly remarking that he never intended to pay costs, or abide the Courts judgment, but should appeal to the miners in mass-meeting. The plaintiff at once withdrew the suit, avowing his purpose to settle upon the claim and defend it with his rifle. The defendant thereupon joined issue—'he would do the like,' and they were about leaving the round tent, when the Alcalde rose from his monte-table, and indignantly burst forth. His speech was filled with expletives and left handed blessings, to which I dare not attempt to do justice. It was only of an hour's length, but consisted of a few topics upon which the changes were fiercely rung. He pre-acted all by pulling off his coat. As near as I can recollect, the body of his speech was this:

'Gentlemen! hold on a bit till I get through, and then we'll take a tot together. I can't help speaking to you now, 'cause that dirty old coyote of a defendant has attacked my honor. I mean to keep still till the trial was over, but now, since they've quit that, and are going to work at the game that 'the longest pole knocks off the persimmon,' I'm bound to tell that defendant that I don't know him, don't want to know him, don't keep for him, don't fear him, and swear I'll fling him. Gentlemen this is the first time my honor was ever attacked since you elected me Alcalde. If ever I try another case, I'll try it with a revolver on the table, and if any man insults me, he shall receive the contents of it. Gentlemen, I stand in California on my own footing as a man, and on the responsibility of the miners as an Alcalde. I come from old Yargigny, a poor boy, and went to Mazouza, where I should have been poor all my life, if I hadn't married a girl with a powerful smart sprinklin' of money. Then I used to lay off in the shade with my babies, and it was her husband's delight to sit and see me do it. I come out to California to replace them dimes, and when a man assails my reputation, he assails the reputation of a man of family, who who has family duties to mind. I left a wife and two innocent babies in Mazouza, and it would be mean for me to come out here and do anything dishonorable. Gentlemen, the defendant here has got some insinuations against my character. If he'd done anything else, I wouldn't keep, but when my honor is attacked—I'd rather die—oh-h-h-h! (Here the Alcalde had a choking spasm of some length, and then proceeded with clenched fists.) Gentlemen, I'm the littlest man on the river, but I've got a heart as big as a round tent! That's why they elected me Alcalde, because I was a little man, and had a heart big enough to do justice to round tent men and miners both. Since I've been Alcalde, I've always given 'em the right sort of justice, and as long as I am Alcalde, I mean to give 'em just what sort of justice suits me best. I'm no lawyer, and don't know any kind of law but common law. And every body knows that is nothing but common sense and justice, as we practise it in California. Now, gentlemen, I want you to see if I don't give that defendant justice according to the common law of these diggings. (Here the monte-table shook under an emphatic whack of his fist, and the ink was scattered over the records of the court.) Now the ink and the pen and the papers and the defendant all go to hell together!'

He thereupon leaped upon the defendant, and proceeded to administer 'the common law of California' in most superb style. When this operation was finished, the defendant kicked out of the seat of justice—videlicet, the round tent—the Alcalde turned to the crowd and politely remarked:

'Gentlemen, allow me to express my obligations to you for your presence, and the attention you have shown me during this trying ceremony. Toodle up, all of you, and take a tot. Then I can beat any man in the crowd at seven-up with an ounce for the first Jack!'

In a few days, our title to the claim we now hold will probably be tried by this man. The whole property

may be worth thirty thousand dollars, and may not be worth an ounce.

Oh, who would be a Bachelor. And pass this vale of life. Without the fond caresses Of a young and lovely wife! Not like the grumpy butterfly. With charms that wax and wane. A wife has charms that long endure. And o'en to death remain.

When spring bids the earth be clothed. In new and beautiful life. Then fairer than the fairest form. Appears the loving wife. Who ever then would live alone. Must bear in mind the ban. That he who is a Bachelor. Is not a happy man!

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Curious Note of Hand.—An English paper relates the following circumstances having happened some time ago in Kilkenny:

'A tailor who was married to a very sickly woman, got enamored of a young girl who lived in his neighborhood, and on certain conditions he agreed to give her promise, in writing, to marry her immediately on the demise of his wife, in consequence of which Mr. Snip passed the following curious note of hand: 'In two days after the demise of my present wife, I promise to marry Miss Moran or order, value received, under fifty pounds sterling. Given under my hand this sixteenth day of May, &c., J. Sullivan.' Shortly after Miss Moran received the above note she died, leaving it endorsed to a female friend, who also chanced to take a fever, and died before the tailor's wife; however, on her sick bed, she also endorsed the note, and gave it to a cousin, whom the tailor absolutely married, agreeably to the endorsement, in two days after the death of his wife, and it is said that the tailor and his wife are now living happily in the city of Kilkenny.'

### STAR MILLS.

CLENDINEN, NASH & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Book and Printing Paper.

Also Dealers in Letter, Cap and Wrapping Paper, Books, Stationery, &c. Gallipolis, Ohio.

The highest market price paid for Rags Feb 21 '50.—1y

J. E. HANNA, J. M. FINE, J. C. McCONVILLE, Gallipolis.

HANNA & FINE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Will both attend the Courts in Gallia County, Ohio. Office in Star House.

DR. J. SANNS, OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Gallipolis and surrounding country.

Office in the brick building between A. Leclercq's and J. Sanns' Store. June 6, 1850.

Maria Skirvin vs. William Skirvin, et al. GALLIA COMMON PLEAS.

Petition for Partition and Dower. William Skirvin, Henry Phillips and Elizabeth Phillips, his wife, formerly Elizabeth Skirvin, Eliza Jane Skirvin, Peter B. Skirvin, John P. Skirvin, James B. Skirvin, Jacob C. Skirvin, Francis M. Skirvin, and Charles M. Skirvin, Petitioners. Maria Skirvin, Respondent. Maria Skirvin, wife of William Skirvin, et al. Maria Skirvin demands partition of the following real estate, and an assignment of her dower therein, to-wit: The northeast quarter of Section eleven (11) in Township six (6) of Range eleven (11), in said county of Gallia, in the district of Ohio, subject to sale at public auction, and that at the next term of said court application will be made by said Maria Skirvin, for an order that partition may be made of said premises, and her dower therein assigned. Dated this 23rd day of August, 1850.

MARIA SKIRVIN, by L. PERRY, her Attorney. Aug. 29, 1850.—4w

State of Ohio, Gallia county, ss. Pursuant to the command of an execution writ of vendi exposita, from the court of common pleas in and for the county of Gallia, to me directed, I shall expose to public sale at the court house in Gallipolis, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1850, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. the following described property, to-wit: One hundred and forty (14) in the Ohio Company's Purchase, and situated and being in said county of Gallia, containing one hundred and thirty (13) and four-tenths acres of an acre, (133 4/10 A.) more or less, with all the appurtenances thereto in anywise belonging. Valued at \$2,500. A. LOGUE, S. G. C. Sept. 5, 1850.

Master Commissioner's Sale. The State of Ohio, Gallia county, ss. Pursuant to the command of an execution writ of vendi exposita, from the court of common pleas in and for the county of Gallia, to me directed, I shall expose to public sale at the court house in Gallipolis, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1850, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. the following described property, to-wit: One hundred and thirty (13) and four-tenths acres of an acre, (133 4/10 A.) more or less, with all the appurtenances thereto in anywise belonging. Valued at \$2,500. A. LOGUE, S. G. C. Sept. 5, 1850.

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COOPERS WANTED. THREE or four good Coopers can find constant employment, and liberal wages by calling on the subscriber. WILLIAM H. LANGLEY. Gallipolis, Sept. 14th, 1850.—5w

### Malignant Dysentery, or Cholera.

The curative qualities of Brandreth's Pills are so well estimated by the cure they effect in the cholera, or malignant dysentery; their value is in certainly eradicating the premonitory symptoms; the diarrhoea, which if stopped by laudanum, too often terminates at once in death without the patient having been saved; the weakness of the system from the effect of the diarrhoea, not having vital force in it sufficient to withstand the further debilitating effect of the 'sleepy drug.' In fact it would be only an exhibition of common sense if some of the Medical Faculty would try the average dose of a strong, healthy man. I am of the opinion that it would be the last dose he would take. However, we do know that the general history of cases of cholera is this: 'He was seized with diarrhoea on Thursday, his complaint was supposed to be thoroughly cured on Friday and Saturday he underwent considerable fatigue; on Saturday night he was attacked with cholera, or malignant dysentery and died next morning.' This is the history of many cases, with civilians, and with laymen. Diarrhoea checked, cholera or malignant dysentery sets in, and death closes the scene. And will nothing warm, will nothing induce a correct practice? If all die who have the diarrhoea checked, will no physician try the other plan and report the facts? If they were universally successful in saving their patients with laudanum—the appalling and the binding up of disease in the body, instead of expelling it out, say, if this treatment sometimes successful in saving life, in saying nothing of the constitution broken, yet, as the cure was about as bad as the disease, I should think that the negative plan would be tried. Surely medical men are not afraid of the laudanum being too soon cured for their profit? It will not comport with my idea of the general high-mindedness of the profession. Not it is from ignorance and education that they are opposed to purgation with the Brandreth's Pills. To tell that they are purgatives I know will not cure diarrhoea, but Brandreth's Pills will, and I am willing to submit them to any trial in the public hospitals that may be desired, as I have often publicly declared. But physicians at large, who are not so well versed in curing disease, and their special value in cholera, that I wish them to be used, in my opinion. And is it of consequence that what comes out of the bowels, be what it may? If you send a prescription to the apothecary, you never have two apothecaries who make use of the same quality of drugs, and in fact a much dose of the same name differ in appearance, that it requires experience to tell that they belong to the same family. Brandreth's Pills are purely vegetable; they are ten times more powerful, weight for weight, than calomel; they are, in fact, the most economical medicine in the world; for one pill will cure four or five others. Yet again it is said one can purgatives, are no medicine which evacuates the bowels. And yet Mr. T. was purged and gripped; he was almost in convulsions; he took four Brandreth's Pills and drank plentifully of barley water, and he recovered next day. Mr. G. was sick in bed for four months several times with all the worst symptoms of cholera, and each time he used nothing but Brandreth's Pills and they cured him. I have known no case of cholera purged fatal where Brandreth's Pills were used in the first stage. And I challenge the whole medical profession in all of a night fatal case, where these Pills of healing powers were used. I have administered them personally in several severe cases of malignant dysentery, and with the happiest results. For I have not lost a single case, no other medicine has been used in my own family during this summer. We have particularly freely of all the productions of the garden, no vegetable has been excluded from my table, and our health has never been better. It is true that several cases of severe diarrhoea have taken place, but a few doses of Pills has entirely eradicated the difficulty. And all other families throughout the United States could have enjoyed the benefit of this medicine, had they used upon the Brandreth's Pills.

I have the strongest testimony of their beneficial effects in St. Louis, in Cincinnati, New Orleans, and in Lower San Diego. My agent at the latter place was obliged to send an express to New York for Pills, and he states that he sent to Sandusky city to administer the Pills after the doctors had all left for other parts. I have published what I deemed strong evidence of their great curative qualities; it remains with the public to say what weight it carries. But that which removes the impurities from the system by their occasional use, which greatly lessens the liability to an attack of cholera, is beyond doubt.

Considerations may be considered the first symptoms of cholera with constant dryness, pain in the bowels, the next is diarrhoea; dysentery with constant seated pains, the next; and the malignant form is present when these pains become cramps. Now, these Brandreth's Pills, used in view of prevention, may save all the lives that are now being lost; they remove the cholera, and if given in the bowels continue, you use emollient drinks, as gruel, barley water, &c.—Should diarrhoea set in, you still use the pills once or twice a day, drinking the same kind of beverages; and the same course is to be followed if the diarrhoea continues, either before or after the pills have been taken; for all that can be claimed for the pills is that they will cure and generally prevent an attack; but if the poison of the malignant dysentery has been already received into the system, then all that we can do is to blunt its power by evil. This we can do; and I pledge no word, if the pills are used with ordinary discretion in any of these prevailing bowel disorders, the community will find it to their advantage.

L. P. MAGNET, Gallipolis; THOS. EVANS, Centerville; J. M. ALFORD, Cheshire; J. L. NEWMAN, Ridgeway; J. W. WADDELL, Patriot; MARTIN GILMORE, Point Pleasant; JAS. LISK, Tomsbury; C. M. MARTIN, Jackson. Aug. 1850.—everybody

State of Ohio, Gallia county, ss. Pursuant to the command of an execution writ of vendi exposita, from the court of common pleas in and for the county of Gallia, to me directed, I shall expose to public sale at the court house in Gallipolis, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1850, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. the following described property, to-wit: A s. w. q. of the s. e. q. of Section 22, in Town 6, and Range 12, in the county of Gallia, containing 200 acres. To be sold as the property of Russell Bruce, at the suit of the administrator of Elizabeth Bruce. A. LOGUE, S. G. C. Sept. 5, 1850.

State of Ohio, Gallia county, ss. Pursuant to the command of an execution writ of vendi exposita, from the court of common pleas in and for the county of Gallia, to me directed, I shall expose to public sale at the court house in Gallipolis, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1850, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. the following described property, to-wit: The one-fifth part of 56 acres of the northeast of the east half of the s. e. q. of Section No. 20, township No. 8, of Range No. 16, Gallia county, (now Vinton county.) To be sold as the property of Earl Gear, at the suit of Edmund Roberts; John Doe Ex. Dem. Patrick Quinn. A. LOGUE, S. G. C. Sept. 5, 1850.

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State of Ohio, Gallia county, ss. Pursuant to the command of an order of sale from the court of common pleas in and for the county of Gallia, to me directed, I shall expose to public sale, at the court house in Gallipolis, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1850, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. the following described property, to-wit: The s. e. q. of Section 27, in township 5, of range 16. Also the s. e. q. of the s. e. q. of Section 37; also the s. e. q. of the s. e. q. of Section 38; in township 5, and range 15, except about 3 acres being of George Kiefer. Also the s. e. q. of the s. e. q. of the s. e. q. of Section 36, township 5, range 15. All said lands situated and being in said county of Gallia, valued at \$1500 dollars, subject to lower estate described as follows: 58 acres of the west side of the west half of the s. e. q. of Section No. 27, of township No. 5, range No. 16, beginning at the s. corner of said tract, thence east 14 chains 50 links, to a stake, on the north line, thence south to a stake on the south line, thence west 14 chains and 50 links, to the s. corner, thence north on the west line to the place of beginning. Sept. 5, 1850. A. LOGUE, S. G. C.

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### ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Leonor Titus, administrator, vs. widow and heirs.—Petition to sell land. Gallia County, Ohio. NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the court of common pleas in and for the county of Gallia, made at the March term thereof, 1850, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house in said county, on the ninth (9th) day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following real estate lying and being in the township of Morgan, in said county, and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stake on the west line of Section No. 17, in Township No. 7, of Range No. 15, in the center thereof, thence south 40 rods, and a half thence east 80 rods, thence south 15 rods and a half, thence east 30 rods, thence south 8 rods, thence east forty-two rods, thence north one hundred and sixty rods, to the middle line of said section, thence west on said line one hundred and forty rods to the place of beginning, containing 70 acres, being the real estate of the said Leonor Titus, deceased,